S. Bensinger, Auctioneer. WASHINGTON HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR, Regular sale of Horses and Vehicles TOMORROW (SATUR-Horses. DAY) MORNING, AT TEN A.M. Chance to buy a Fine Horse or 15 Carriage cheap.

At private sale-A large stock Vehicles. of Fine Horses and Carriages. S. BENSINGER, 940-42-44 La. ave. Phone Main 247.

75 Horses and Mules at our auction sale tomorrow---10 o'clock.

Henry B. Williams of Winchester, Va., will sell a CARLOAD OF EXTRA GOOD YOUNG HORSES. 10 HORSES and SIX MULES by a party from Hagerstown, Md. Hagerstown, Md.
One Trotting Horse, one Young Poney. Cart and Harness.
Saveral good Work Horses for local parties.
Also several Wagons, Buggles and Harness.
It MAGRATH & KENNELLY, Auctioneers.

C. G. SLOAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 1407 G ST. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE AND HOUSEKEEPING EFFECTS TO CLOSE AN ESTATE: ALSO, FROM PRIVATE OWNERS, A GENERAL COLLECTION OF DESIRABLE FURNITURE FOR ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSEHOLD, WITHIN OUR ROOMS, 1407

AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M. Parior Suites and odd pieces, handsome Brass Bedstead, White Enamel Chiffoniers, Bureaus and fedsteads, Oak and Wainut Chamber Suites, odd pressers, Bureaus and Washstands, large Mirrors, ombination Secretary-Bookense, Black Oak and Combination Secretary-Bookense, Black Oak and Other Dining Chairs with leather and cane scats, Extension Tables, Sideb-ards, China Closets, Book Cases, Iot Books thw, &c., Cash Registers, Couches, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Mirrors, Pletures, fine 'Cello, Mandolin, Camera, Wardrobe, Eddy and other Refrigerators, Folding Beds, Hangings, Bedding, Mattresses, Pillows, Office, Desks, Chairs and Tables, Clocks, Tollet Sets, Show Cases, Mattings, Towels, Napkins, China, Gas and other Stoves Kitchen Goods, &c.
AND, AT TWELVE M.,
TWO CARRIAGE HORSES FOR ADMINISTRATOR, LOT HARNESS, TRAPS, &c.

Terms cas

b. C. G. SLOAN & CO., Auctloneers, 1407 G st. C. G. SLOAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 1407 G ST.

Administrator's Sale of Bay Mare and Sorrel Horse, Household Effects, Kitchen Utensils, Etc.,

On SATURDAY, AUGUST SECOND, 1902, AT TEN A.M., within the auction rooms of C. G. Sioan & Co., 1407 G st. n.w. Horses to be sold at TWELVE M.

By order of

HON, J. C. S. BLACKBURN,

Administratrix sale of

By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a Special Term for Orphans' Court business, in the matter of the estate of A. E. L. Keese, deceased, known as Administration Cause No. 10783, the undersigned, administration Cause No. 10783, the undersigned, administrativ, will sell, by public auction, in front of the premises, on SATURDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF AUGUST, A.D. 1902, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: The west 36 feet 7 inches front on N street by the full depth of original lot numbered 9, in square numbered 512; the east 20 feet front on N street by the full depth of 80 feet of original lot numbered 10, in said square, and all of lot numbered 32 and the west 12 feet 6 inches in front on a 30-foot alley by depth of lot numbered 32 and the west 12 feet 6 inches in front on a 30-foot alley by depth of lot numbered 33, said lots numbered 32 and 33 being in a subdivision of lots in said square numbered 512, made by A. E. L. Keese, as per plat thereo, recorded in the surveyor's office of the District of recorded in the surveyor's office of the District of Columbia in Book C. H. B., page 163, together with all the improvements, rights, &c.

Terms: Cash. A deposit of \$200 will be required at the time of sale. If the terms of sale are not complied with in 15 days from the day of sale, the administratrix reserves the right to reseif the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser, after five days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C. All convexancing &c. at surchaser's cost. All conveyancing, &c., at purchaser's cost. &ds ELLA S. KEESE, Administratrix.

FUTURE DAYS.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF THREE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, FRONTING ON CATON AND SCOTT STREETS, GEORGETOWN.
By virtue of a deed of trust, duly recorded in Liber No. 1856, folio 241 et seq., one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustee will offer for sale, by public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY AUGUST ELEVENTH, 1902, AT FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., the following described land and premises, situate in the city of Georgetown, District of Columbia, and designated as lot numbered en (10), in Berry and Fry's subdivision of lots four (4) and five (5), of the heirs of Thomas Brown's subdivision of part of Lee's Hill, in the "Slip" in Georgetown, square No. 110, as recorded in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, in Liber A. R. S. Georgetown 47, beginning on the said lot at the southwest corner thereof, being the intersection of the east side of Caton street with the north side of Scott street, and running thence northwesterly with the east side of Caton street ninety-one (91) feet six (6) inches to the northwest corner of said lot; thence east on the north line of said lot forty (40) feet six (6) inches to the northwest corner of said lot; thence south with the east line of said lot eighty-eight (88) feet seven (7) inches to the southwest corner thereof, and thence west on Scott street fifteen (15) feet to the place of beginning.

Terms: One-third cash, the balance in one and

thence west on Scott street fifteen (15) feet to the place of beginning.

Terms: One-third cash, the balance in one and two years, with interest at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of \$200 required at the time of sale. If terms of sale are not complied with in ten days from day of sale the trustee reserves the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser, after five days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C. All conveyancing, recording, stamps, etc., at the purchaser's cost.

J. TARBELL DYER, 1928-d&ds

Surviving Trustee.

C. G. SLOAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 1407 G ST.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, BEING A TWO-STORY AND CELLAR BRICK DWELLING, NO. 53 QUINCY STREET NORTHEAST. BEING A TWO-STORY AND CELLAR BRICK DWELLING, NO. 53 QUINCY STREET NORTHEAST.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust, dated January 11th, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber No. 2815, at felio 343 et seq., one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the parties secured thereby, we will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST. 1902. AT FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., the following described land and premises, situate in the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and designated as and being sublot numbered eighty-one (81), in the American Security and Trust Company's subdivision of part of square three (3), "West Eckington," as per plat records of the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, being a two-story and cellar six-room brick dwelling, with tile bath, concrete cellar and heated by steam, No. 53 Quincy st. ne. Sold subject to a first deed of trust of \$2,500 at 5%, maturing February 20th, 1903. See Liber 2456, follo 436 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia.

Terms: One-half cash, over and above said first deed of trust, balance in one and two years, with interest at 5% per annum, payable semi-annually and secured by a deed of trust on the preperty, or all cash, over and above said first deed of trust, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of \$100 will be required at time of sale. All conveyancing, recording, notarial fees, revenue stamps, &c., at cost of purchaser. If terms of sale are not compiled with within fitteen days from the day of sale the trustees reserve the right to readvertise and resell the property, at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser, after due notice published in some Washington newspaper.

HERMAN E. GASCH, ARTHUR L. FILL, Trustees.

VALUABLE LOT AND DWELLING ON NORTH SIDE OF JOLIET (FORMERLY FRANKFORT) STREET BETWEEN 13TH AND 14TH STS., BROOKLAND, D. C.
By virtue of a certain deed of trust, dated September 26, 1892, and recorded May 8, 1893, in Liber No. 1898, at folio 318 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured, we will sell, at public suction, in front of the premises, on TUES-DAY, AUGUST FIFTH, 1992, AT FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., the following described land and premises, situate in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, and known as lot numbered nine (9) in block numbered thirty-two (32) of Leighten and Pairo, trustees', subdivision of BROOKLAND, as recorded in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, in Liber 6 (county subdivisions), folice 103 and 104, together with the improvements thereon.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, the balance to

folios 103 and 104, together with the improvements thereon.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, the balance in one and two years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at purchaser's option. All conveyancing, recording, notarial fees, etc., at purchaser's cost. A deposit of \$100 required at time of sale. Terms to be complied with in fifteen days from day of sale, else the property will be resold at purchaser's risk and cost, after such previous public advertisement as the trustees may deem necessary.

BENJ. F. LEIGHTON,

418-418 5th st. n.w.,

HERBEET A. GILL,

1319 F st. n.w.,

Trustees.

THOS. J. OWEN & SON, Auctioneers.

918 F st. D.W.

AUCTION SALES. FUTURE DAYS.

TRUSTERS' SALE OF PARTIALLY IMPROVED PROPERTY AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SHERMAN AVENUE AND MARSHALL STREET, MOUNT PLEASANT.

OF SHERMAN AVENUE AND MARSHALL STREET, MOUNT PLEASANT.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated December 28, 1901, and recorded December 31, 1901, in Liber 2595, folio 319 et seq., one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the holder of the note secured thereby, we, the undersigned, will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1902, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, situated in the District of Columbia, to wit: The east eighteen (18) feet front, by full depth of lot forty-three (43), in John A. Prescott et al.'s subdivision of part of block seven (7), in Todd and Brown's subdivision of part of the tracts of land known as "Mount Pleasant" and "Pleasant Plains," as per plat recorded in Liber Governor Shepherd, folio 91, of the records of the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia.

Terms of sale: Cash. A deposit of \$100 will be required at time of sale. Conveyancing and recording at cost of purchaser. If terms are not complied with in ten days from day of sale the trustees reserve the right to resell at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser.

RICHARD E. PAIRO, Trustee.

SAMUEL A. DRURY, Trustee.

THOS. J. OWEN & SON, Aucts. aul-d&ds

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER.

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER.

Trustee's sale of Furniture, Carpets, &c., contained in house No. 453 C street n.w., by auc-

By virtue of a chattels deed of trust, duly recorded in Liber No. 2662, folio 230 et seq., of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustee will sell, by public auction, on TUES-DAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST, A.D. 1902, AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M., in the above premises, lot Household Furniture, Carpets, etc., mentioned in schedule "B" attached to said trust. G ST., SATURDAY, AUGUST SECOND, 1902,

Terms cash.
CHARLES W. CLAGETT, Trustee,
jy29-d&dbs No. 422 5th st. n.w.

C. G. SLOAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 1407 G ST.

C. G. SLOAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 1407 G ST.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF UNIMPROVED LAND ON Q STREET NORTHWEST BETWEEN FIRST AND THIRD STREETS, AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 1314 F STREET NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated May 10, 1880, recorded in Liber 1386, at folio 370, of the lund records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we will sell, at public auction, at the rooms of the Real Estate Exchange, 1314 F st., on MONDAY, THE ELEVENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1902, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the parcel of land, in the city of Washington and District aforesaid, known as the east seventeen feet front by the full depth thereof of lot twenty-seven, in square live hundred and fifty-two.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, and the balance at one and two years, represented by the notes of the zurabases. Terms of sale: One-third cash, and the balance at one and two years, represented by the notes of the purchaser, bearing interest at 0% per annum, payable semi-annually, to be secured by first lien on the property sold, or all cash, at purchaser's option. A deposit of \$100 required at time of sale. All conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost. Terms of sale to be compiled with in ten days from day of sale, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser.

the right to resent the property at the and defaulting purchaser.

WILLIAM CORCORAN HILL, Trustee,
No. 734 15th street n.w.
BERNARD H. JOHNSTON, Trustee,
jy30-d&ds 1207 19th street n.w.
THOS. J. OWEN & SON, AUCTS., 913 F ST. N.W.

HON. J. C. S. BLACKBURN,
Administrator.

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER.

Administrator.

Attic

Frame Dwelling, No. 467

N Street N.W., also 2

Frame Houses and Brick

Stable in rear.

By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a Special Term of original lot 11, in square 281, contained within the following metes and bounds, viz.: Beginning for the same on the line of N street at the northwest corner of said lot and running thence east on said street 17 feet 2½ inches; thence south 110 feet; thence west 1

910 G street n.w., Attorney for Holder of Note, 1v30-d&ds JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER,

Trustees' Sale of Three-Story = and = Basemen.t Brick House, No. 1427 W Street N.W.

By virtue of a deed of trust, duly recorded in Liber No. 2201, folio 326 et seq., one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will offer for sale, by public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, THE ELEVENTH DAY OF AUGUST, A.D. 1902, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: Lot numbered nine (9) in William Murphy's subdivision of square numbered two hundred and two (292), as per plat recorded in the office of the surveyor for the District of Columbia in Liber C. H. B., at folio 385, together with all the improvements, rights, &c. Terms: One-third (½) cash, the balance in one (1) and two (2) years, with interest from the day of sale at six per cent per annum, secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of \$200 will be required at the time of sale. If the terms of sale are not compiled with in fifteen days from the day of sale the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser, after five days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C. All conveyancing, recording, etc., at purchaser's cost.

Chancery Sale of Brick and Frame Dwellings and Unimproved Lots in Southwest Section.

and Unimproved Lots
in Southwest Section.

By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed in Equity Cause No. 23257, docket 52, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, in front of the premises, on ThUKSDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF AUG. ST. 1902, AT FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, all situated in the city of Washington, in said District:

Lots 20, 21, 22 and 23, in R. B. Clark's subdidivision, square 592, as per plat recorded in book 15, page 19, of the records of the surveyor's office of said District. Said lots are on L street between 2d and 3d streets southwest, and are unimproved. Immediately thereafter we will offer lots 63, 64 and 65 in R. B. Clark's subdivision of lots in square 592, as per plat recorded in book 21, page 9, of the records of said surveyor's office. Lot 63 in the southwest, and lot 65 is improved by a brick dwelling; southwest, and lot 65 is improved by a brick dwelling. No. 207 L street southwest.

Limediately thereafter we will offer parts of lots 150, 40 and 41 in R. B. Clark's subdivision of square 592, as per plat recorded in book 15, page 19, of the records of said surveyor's office. Each of said parts of lots has a front of 24.17 feet on K street by a depth of 65 feet 6 inches, and are improved by six brick dwellings, numbered 214, 216, 218, 229, 222 and 224 K street southwest.

Immediately thereafter we will offer lots 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 34, 15, 37 and the east fifteen front by depth of lot A in R. B. Clark's subdivision of the north half of square 594, as per plat recorded in book 0. H. B., page 249, of the records of said surveyor's office. Said lots 2, 3, 5, 7, 12, 15, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 28 and 37 will be sold as unimproved. Later southwest; lot 14 by a frame dwelling, 212 K street southwest; lot 21 by a frame dwelling, 212 L street southwest; lot 21 by a frame dwelling, 2105 Delaware avenue southwest; lot 22 by a frame dwelling, 1105 Delaware avenue southwest;

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON EAST CAPITOL STREET BETWEEN FOUR-TEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS, AND ON A AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, AND ON GEORGIA AVENUE AND F STREET BY VICTOR OF THE STREET BY VICT

AUCTION SALES. FUTURE DAYS.

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER. Sale of the Entire Stock of

Groceries, Fixtures, &c., contained in Store Northwest Corner 10th and R Streets N. W., by Auc-

On MONDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1902, AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M., I will sell, by public auction, within the above premises, the entire stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Ice Box, Counters, Shelving, Scales, Show Cases, &c. Terms cash.

au1-2t JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, Auct.

DUNCANSON BROS., AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, NO. 1208 M STREET
NORTHWEST.
By virtue of a certain deed of trust, recorded in
Liber No. 1890, at folio 259 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, I, as surviving
trustee, will sell, at public auction, in front of the
premises, on MONDAY, AUGUST FOURTH, 1902,
at HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOOK P.M., the following
described real extensitates in treatment. premises, on MONDAY, AUGUST FOURTH, 1902, at HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOOK P.M., the following described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, in said District: Lot numbered .nirty-one (31), in the subdivision of part of square numbered two hundred and eighty-two (282), as made by the trustees of the Washington City Orphan Asylun, and appearing of record in Liber "N. K.," at folio 298, in the office of the surveyor of sail District, together with the improvements, consisting of the handsome three-story basement and attic brick and stone dwelling. No. 1208 M street northwest.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in e-qual installments, at one and two years, with interest at five (5) per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, from day of sale, secured by deed of trust upon the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of \$500 will be required at time of sale. All conveyancing, internal revenue charges and recording at purchaser's cost. Terms to be compiled with within ten days, otherwise the trustee reserves the right to reseil at otherwise the trustee reserves the right to reseil at risk and cost of the purchaser in default.
ALDIS B. BROWNE.

DUNCANSON BROS., AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE, SITUATE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF 8 STREET BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STREETS NORTHWEST. SIDE OF S STREET BETWEEN ISTH AND 19TH STREETS NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust, recorded in Liber No. 2397, at folio 196 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, we will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, AUGUST FOURTH, 1902, AT FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, in said District: Lot numbered one hundred and two (102) in James M. Beck and William H. Thomas' subdivision of lots in square numbered one hundred and thirty-three (133), as said subdivision is recorded in the office of the surveyor of sald District in Liber 12, folio 63, containing 2,000 square feet of ground, more or less, unimproved.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in equal installments, at one and two years, with interest at five (5) per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, ments, at one and two years, with interest at five (5) per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, from day of sale, secured by deed of trust upon the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of \$100 will be required at time of sale. All conveyancing, recording and notary fees at purchaser's cost. Terms to be compiled with within ten days, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell at risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser.

reserve the right to resen at the defaulting purchaser.

THOMAS P. WOODWARD,

ALDIS B. BROWNE,

Trustees.

LONGEVITY.

Reasons for the Increasing Length of Human Life.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. Two prominent French scientists, investigating the question of centenarians, have reached the apparently inconsistent and and contradictory conclusion that while the human race lives longer, it does not reach as old an age as formerly. The average duration of human life-what is technically called the expectation of life-is much greater than it ever was before and is steadily increasing, thanks to improved sanitation, better medical treatment, better nursing and generally better care, but at the same time there are fewer centenarians, and men do not reach the extreme old age they did a century or five centuries ago. The reason given by the scientists for this apparent contradiction is that the sanitary improvements made, the care and nursing of the sick have diminished or lowered the vitality or constitution of the hutificial means the weak and defective members of the community. In olden times the weaker persons per-

ished early, and generally died before reaching puberty. The Darwinian system of the survival of the fittest eliminated them and the population was preserved through those of stronger physique, whose vigorous constitutions were able to resist all the unsanitary surroundings and the diseases that lurked everywhere. As a consequence the average individual who survived childhood in the middle ages was of more vigorous growth than he is today, when, thanks to sanitariums, doctors and nurses, the most feeble, thin blooded, scorbutic child may be nursed to manhood, to petuates his maladies, and in time spreads the community.

In Sparta of old, it will be remembered. all weak or delicate children were exposed by the state on Mount Taygetus, to be devoured by wild beasts. The result was to colliminate the weak and feeble and to establish one of the sturdlest and most vig-ous races in the world. A still more strik-ing instance of this, however, is seen in China, where, according to Martin, the best authority on the subject, the physical vigor of the Chinese has survived amid the mental, moral and industrial decay of the nation only because of the unsanitary condition of the country. The insanitation is so great that it kills off millions yearly. The delicate perish miserably amid conditions that are almost intolerable. The survivors represent the stronger constitutions that can regist the filth and poisons that surround them; and they continue the vigor of the Mongolian race, which has in the last ten centuries declined in every respect except physique.

except physique.

These are the facts upon which the French scientists base their belief that while men live longer than they did, they live longer we know from the reports of the census and the insurance companies. The late census would indicate that the people of the United States have added five years to their average human age in this country in the last decade; and the expectation of human life the civilized world over is twice as great as it was a hundred years

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

New Light From Official Source on the Annual Migration.

Maurice Boniteau Bey, an official in the Egyptian department of the interior, has for a number of years been charged with the supervision of the annual pilgrimage to Mecca as far as it is controlled by the Egyptian government. In an address that he recently gave before the Khedival Geographic Society at Cairo he told many things of great interest about the annual pilgrimage. His remarks derive much importance also from the fact that his official position has given him unusual opportunities for collecting information.

The pilgrims converge upon the holy cities of Mecca and Medina from three cities of Mecca and Medina from three directions: Those coming from the south are Mohammedans, from Oceania, fava, Sumatra, Indo-China, India, Turkestan and southern Persia, who pass into the Red Sea through the Strait of Bab el Mandeb and on to Jeddah, the port of Mecca; the northern branch of the pilgrims, north Persians, Turcomans and people from Asia Minor and European Turkey, go southward to the holy cities both by the land ward to the holy cities both by the land and sea routes; the third stream is from the west, Egyptians, Moroccans, Algerians, Tunisans and Turks, who reach Jeddah Tunisans and Turks, who reach Jeddah through the Suez canal. For years past the average number of pilgrims passing through the Suez canal to Jeddah has been 16,000, but this number is sometimes greatly exceeded; the number last year, for example, was 26,000, and in the season beginning in February, this year, it was over 40,000, making 1902 the banner year for the Suez canal contingent. The northern pilgrims, however, are only a small

USED WHERE FOOD IS SERVED WITH LITTLE CEREMONY.

and Beaneries of New York.

From the New York Tribune. "To you, the uninitiated, these ---

When the great majority of the quick lunch room proprietors of New York agreed last week to raise the price of "beef an'," also of "ham an'," from 10 to 15 cents, and their momentous decision was duly, if somewhat jocularly, recorded in the papers, the surprising fact developed that there are actually to be found men and women in this city who do not know what "beef an" is.

"Beef and what?" asked a down-town business man, as he read his paper going home on the L. "Well, you don't know beans, for a fact,"

his companion laughed. "That's it, eh?" said the first. "But how should I know whether it was beans or cabbage? I never go to that sort of a place to eat."

Many Do Not Know.

And there are thousands more like this man, who never went to "that sort of a place" to eat, or have carefully forgotten that they ever had to. How "the other half" eats is unknown to them. They enter a cafe where the linen is liberal and snowy, give their order confidentially to a silent waiter, and by and by their food comes to them, under a cover. There is something private, even intimate, about the whole process, however crowded the cafe. They do not know the strange sensation—strange at first—of having one's order "bellowed through the hall," of drinking coffee out of handleless cups so thick they stretch the mouth to rim them, and, greatest loss of all, they do not know the curious system of abbreviation that prevails in such places, abbreviations that are often mciaphors in the rough, and of which "ham is only a faint suggestion.

"Sind Up the Goat."

If you are new to this style of a lunch room, you enter, sit down at a bare and not too clean table and wait quietly to be served. You are likely to wait some time, but while you wait you hear a bare-armed waiter roar down a passage, "Sind up the goat." That's easy. You know he warts more butter. Then he cries. "Beef an'," and you know that. "Plate o' Bostons" isn't hard, either. But "Make it two, sunny side up," is a staggerer. However, the solution is simple—two eggs fried on one side only.

Finally, you get tired of waiting, and by pounding a glass with a spoon and sundry gesticulations you get a waiter to come to you. "Give me some poached egg coast," and say "and a cup of coffee. The waiter turns toward the kitchen and shouts, "Noah on a raft!" Then he wheels toward the steaming, polished coffee tanks and cries, "Draw one" "Say," you call, with an afterthought, "I guess I'll make that scrambled eggs on

toast.' "Wreck Noah" calls the waiter solemnly. The strange thing may well seem to be that you get what you ordered.

Grub on the Run.

There are many such phrases, some of them common to all the "grub-on-the-run" places, some of them local. "A little on the cow" is milk. "Draw one

-black" is coffee without milk. "One up" is not golf, but a symbol, meaning that the waiter who calls has another cup of coffee man race by keeping alive by almost ar- thereof as "sinkers," but which it is high treason to call by that name within the lunch room. "Put up the flag," means macaroni, just

why, no one seems able to explain, though there is vaguely felt to be some subtle reference to Yankee Doodle and the stars and stripes. "Brown the wheats" means "Brown the wheats" means simply an order of buckwheat pancakes, while "two in three" signifies that some-body wants two eggs boiled three minutes. "Red, white and blue" is a plate of mixed ice cream.

Mince Pie on the Bowery.

The crown of the collection, however, is to be found on the Bowery, where there is much poetry in the block, anyway. There, if you should happen to have the sort of a taste that demands mince pie with powdered sugar on top, you will hear shouted to the rear: "One indigestion in a snow-

One cannot well object that there is more truth than beauty in such a phrase, for it has been stated on eminent authority that truth is beauty. So one cannot shun these lunch rooms logically on aesthetic grounds. If you demand your coffee in a thin cup with a handle, "coffee in the shell," as the waiter scornfully orders, you will be snubbed as a dude. But if you accept conditions as you find them, you will get food that is at least "filling," as they say in New England, and you will undoubtedly says meaning. land, and you will undoubtedly save money.

Many a good man, indeed, has eaten there, not because he had to, nor because he thought he had to, but because he liked to. The penning of many a criticism of the Niebelungenlied, bristling with the vocabulary of aestheticism, has been followed by a plate of "beef an'," and the phrases of culture, ping pong wise, have been tossed back and forth over the grease-polished tables. And surely it is better to wreck Noah

FRIGHTENED BY CIRCUS LION.

An Old Railroad Engineer in the West Tells of a Night Ride.

From the Kansas City Journal.

Dan Bechtel of Brookfield tells a story about a night ride he once took with a loose lion, which, as he says, tends to 'make the gooseflesh creep a little." Bechtel for fourteen years was an engineer on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. One night in 1888 he left Macon for Shelbina, his engine pulling the Wallace shows. It run faster than fifteen miles an hour. Bechtel says he was "kidding" the fireman and head brakeman about what would happen if some of the wild animals should get loose, when he looked up and saw an old lion on top of the cars, moving slowly and gingerly toward the engine.

"When the brakenan and fireman realized what was coming," says Bechtel, "they made a dive for the cab door, and were soon riding on the front of the engine. Mr. soon riding on the front of the engine. Mr. Lion came to the first car, and stood there, critically examining the engine. The firebox was open, and that kept him back, as he did not seem to know what to make of the bright, dazzling light. I had a whistle that would scare ghusts, but it did not 'phase' the lion. We seen began to lose steam and the lion. We soon began to lose steam and the train had to slow down. When we reached Shelbinn, Conductor Pratt came

reached Shelbinn. Conductor Pratt came up, making a big kick because we had been going slow. I pointed to the first car, and Pratt quickly retreated.

"The trainer soon came and took the big fellow to his cage. He had found a loose bar, which he worked out. With the fireman and brakeman on the front end and the show people and Conductor Pratt on the rear end, it seemed as if the lion was getting too close. I thought of all the mean things I had ever done, and held to the throttle and let the engine go as fast as she would with what steam I still had on."

ANECDOTES OF "JIMMY" JOHN-SON, WHO DIED RECENTLY.

Language Heard in the Hurry-Up Beef A Fugitive Slave—Came to "Nassau" in 1839-Janitor of "Old North."

From the New York Tribune.

Old Nassau's two famous characters are no more. Scarcely had the undergraduates and alumni recovered from the news that "Johnny" Degnan, famous in song and story as their beloved college policeman, had passed away, when the news that "Jimmy" Johnson, who for more than threescore years had been a familiar figure on Princeton's campus, and the college mascot, had moved over the River Jordan. The story of "Jimmy" Johnson, the runaway slave who came to Princeton in 1839, became a janitor in "Old North," later a dealer in second-hand clothing, and since the early seventies the "apple, candy and peanut vender" among the students, is too well known to require repetition. Every son of Princeton and nearly every other person interested in the unique things that add attractiveness to university life have heard how "Jimmy" secured his freedom from slavery through the generosity of Miss Theodore Prevost, a lineal descendant of President John Witherspoon, who promptly provided the \$550 necessary to make him a free man. It has all been already recorded in Princeon history, as

Cook on the Delaware.

ton, and "Jim" Barnes, '94.

Here are a few anecdotes of this old negro, who just a month from the day "Johnny" Degnan was laid to rest passed out of Princeton life. It is said that 'Jimmy," upon reaching Philadelphia on his runaway trip, back in the thirties, secured passage on a river boat bound for Trenton. The captain needed a cook, and at once interrogated "Jimmy" as to his ability in matters pertaining to the cuisine. "Jimmy" had never had any experience in such affairs, but, realizing his difficult situation, promptly responded, in his stam-mering way, "Be-be-bless de Lawd, I'se dun a g-g-great deal ob dis kind ob wuk, boss." He got the job, but, fearing detection on the boat, debarked at Trenton and came on to the old college town.

Four Times Married.

Four times did "Jimmy" launch out into the matrimonial sea, and not once was his adventure in this field marred by divorce or desertion. Providence three times interposed its hand, and three times 'Vimmy" was left alone in the world. All three of these helpmeets now sleep beneath the green turf in Princeton cemetery, within a stone's throw of the little cottage in which he and his four wives spent so large a part of their lives. Mrs. Johnson No. 4, who is still a young woman, being only in her thirty-seventh year, survives him. About a year ago, when some of the undergraduates were talking to "about his young wife, he replied: m-ma w-wife is v-very y-young, b-but shis m-mighty g-good and k-kind to m-me. Mrs. Johnson, who heard that the students had learned of the big difference in their ages, said to a neighbor: "You can tell them stoodents that he's seen three of his wimmen put under de ground, but I guess he'll git across de river befaw I do."

Jim's Recollections. Up to his eighty-sixth year, which was a year ago, he still retained all of his mental | ilege of all. faculties and distinctly remembered every important event that had happened in the of coffee important event that had happened in the college since his connection with it, in 1839. behave honorably represent important elements of character. Such elements are procoming to him. "Off the griddle" means butter cakes, those deadly bullets, or, rather, small campon balls of dough, which are commonly known to the hardy eaters the state of the faculty in Nassau Hall in 1841, the fierce are commonly known to the hardy eaters the figure of the fifties the way falls at the fierce are commonly known to the hardy eaters. tween the northern and the southern students in the early sixtles, the stealing of the cannon in 1875 by the Rutgers students, the thrilling escapades of the band of "dare-devils" of the early eightles and the famous fight with "Pawnee Bill's" cowpunchers and snake charmers, in 1899, were all as fresh In his memory as on the day they happened. Occasionally "Jimmy's" remarkable memory led him astray, so the story goes, but never on anything that touched the big events of the college. He always boasted of never forgetting a face he had once seen. When Mark Twain was here a year ago last May as the guest of Laurence Hutton, the author, he and Mr. Hutton one day strolled out through the university campus, and, coming across "Jimmy," the humorist in his characteristic way said: "Hello, 'Jimmy;" Don't you remember 'Sam Brown,' of '59?"
"Jimmy" straightened himself, and, not wishing to display any forgetfulness, replied with absolute confidence: "Oh, ye-yes, Mister Be-Be-Brown, I remember you puf-puf-puffectly, Mister Be-Be-Brown," and the answer brought forth a shining half dollar.

Honest and Courteous.

"Jimmy" won the respect of every one in Princeton through his honesty, good nature and courtesy. Up to the time of his death on Tuesday he proudly boasted of the fact that Mrs. Cleveland always recognized him with a gracious bow whenever she passed him on the campus or streets. Frequently, while passing through the campus she has gone by a long line of students filing out from recitations or lectures, not one of whom was recognized by her, but "Jimmy" always received her pleasant smile, and in acknowledgment of so great an honor he al-ways bent his aged form and tipped his

faded hat.
Old "Jimmy" and his wheelbarrow, with when his son is so near, to render filial its variegated colors, will no longer be seen on Old Nassau's campus, dispensing his graduates and admiring alumni upon their return, and now that he is gone a new mas-cot will have to be found to keep fresh the once familiar figure and presence of the beloved old negro.

FUTURE OF MODERN ARMIES. French Government Would Reduce Term of Service.

the government proposal to reduce the term was very dark, and he had orders not to years is one, as we believe, of extreme siggenerals, it is true, and probably a majority of the officers, are bitterly against the scheme. They say that the French character is inherently opposed to passive obedience, and that it takes at least three years to bring the conscript to the necessary attitude of mind. He has not the German's reverence for superiors, or the German's habit of deference toward all who are legally entitled to give orders. They doubt if he will remain to be a non-commissioned officer, and ask, with a persistence that rather disconcerts the treasury, where, if the sous-officier is to be retained by higher pay, the money is to come from.

They see that the socialist idea of sub-

stituting the Swiss system of trained militia for that of regular armies gains ground yearly among the peasantry, and they be-lieve that it will be directly promoted by the abolition of exemptions, which will ren-der the entire cultivated class, who now to the number of 87,000 serve only for one year, bitterly hostile to barrack life. The consequence, they predict, will be a further general reduction to one year, and then the adoption of the Swiss system of an armed militia trained as soldiers for six months only, and though excellent for defense, use-ON A SHOULD AND BY STREET

For the Design of the Dissubdivisions).

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QUICK LUNCH TERMS PRINCETON'S MASCOT ALBUM OF MINERVA USE OF THE CAMERA

CONTRIBUTIONS OF GUATEMA-LA'S EDUCATION FESTIVAL.

Observations on the Value of Study by Some Eminent Americans.

From the Chicago Post.

In the republic of Guatemala, Central America, one day of each year has been set apart by the president for the holding of a national festival as a tribute to education On the day of festivity artistically prepared albums, containing the best thoughts of prominent men of different countries, are distributed among the school children, thus bringing them to a knowledge of those ideas and principles evolved by the best minds of all nations, which make for the betterment of humanity.

In this connection Volney W. Foster, recently United States commissioner to the pan-American congress in the City of Mexico, received a letter from Senor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga, Guatemalan minister at Washington, asking that some representative men of this country be invited to contribute a few words for the "Album de

Minister Arriaga's Letter. Senor Arriaga's letter follows:

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I.

My Dear Mr. Foster: Every year at the given by James W. Alexander, '60, of New end of the school term we have in Guate-York; Jesse Lynch Williams, '92, of Princemala a national festivity with the name of 'Fiesta de Minerva," in honor of public education and as a stimulus for the children of the schools. Among the several features of said festivity there is the distribution of an "Album of Minerva," beautifully printed and engraved, which contains short poetry, sentences, ideas, etc., more or less related with the general subject of education, written by distinguished people from several

countries in their native languages. The president of Guatemala, who instituted said festivity, asks me to request some distinguished American to write a sentence or idea for said "Album de Minerva," signed by them, so that it may appear in the next edition, and I would like to send him something written by you and by some of your friends. May I request such a favor from you and from your friends? I can assure you it would be greatly appreclated by the

president and by myself. Hoping to receive a favorable answer as soon as possible, and thanking you beforesoon as possible, and thanking you beforehand, I remain, truly yours,
ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA,
Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador
Extraordinary Guatemala to the United

Sentiments by Americans.

Contributions to the album were obtained by Mr. Foster as follows:

States.

That education which properly fits a people to do successfully whatever part in the world's work comes to them, is the surest means of continuing the upward progress THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The scholars of the United States send you greetings on your Fiesta de Minerva, and rejoice to see in your love of education a bright hope for the happiness and prosperity of the republic of Guatemala.

JAMES B. ANGELL,

President University of Michigan.

President University of Michigan.
The student is the true conqueror of the universe.

Chancellor of Vanderbilt University.
To attain to eminence is the privilege of the few; to attain to excellence is the privilege of all.

A. H. FETTEROLF.

President of Girard College.

To know to think to choose wisely, to

CHARLES F. THWING, President Western Reserve University. I heartily congratulate you on the progress you are making in obtaining an education. The United States have become strong and powerful because the founders of our northern states planted the schoolhouse everywhere beside the church and home. Our schools have made us one nation; have molded our character and trained our people. We want these blessings for all the peoples of America. One educated man can do more for his country than a hundred untrained and blundering men. Let the school book and the flag remain to-

gether in all the coming years.
W. H. P. FAUNCE, President Brown University.

DECLINE OF THE APRON. Popularity of the Protective Garment is Waning.

It is about forty years since the popularity of the apron began to wane. At that any nondescript gown could, by the addition of the black silk apron, trimmed with a few rows of black velvet ribbon, be dignified and adorned to the utter satisfaction

of the wearer. An apron had rather a wide field of usefulness when you consider that it not only preserved and embellished a new gown, but it also concealed the defects and added dignity to an old one. An apron was always en regle. The best dress was kept clean by its use, and the daintiness of it represented all the feminine traits. It was a regular banner of the home. To its strings children were tied. "Tied to his mother's apron strings!" Contemptuous expression of subordination! And yet so much sentiment attached to it! Whoever was tied to his mother's apron strings was comparatively safe—was in his mother's lead. Mother's apron! The baby was rolled in it. Childish tears were dried with it.

The little boys used its strings for reins,
and the little girls played princess and
trailed its ample folds behind them, real

ladies in waiting to an imaginary queen.

Those were ante-new woman days. Knitting and needlework were feminine occupations. It was previous to the day of higher education for women. It may sound far fetched to say that home sentiment waned with the decline of the apron. The latter may not have been the course but itself. may not have been the cause, but it certainly kept pace with it. I have the written statement of a man to the effect that a snow white apron tied neatly about a trim waist had power to attack the mascuan apron! But man chesishes sentiment about things of which the feminine mind has no conception, and his heart has been many times ensuared in the muslin bow that tied at the back of his sweetheart's waist this banner of the home. The last was about the man of a generation ago. But the man of today has the same sentiment-latent.

How Thugs Hide Weapons. From the Chicago Inter Grean.

"There seems to be one lesson that men in the service never learn," said a veteran policeman in discussing the murder of Detective Patrick Duffy, "and that is the gunfighting crook, who is ready to shoot to avert arrest, never hides his weapon in the hip pocket. Still the average policeman, in attempting to capture a known desperate criminal, is generally contented with a 'frisk' of what is known as the 'pistol

"Nearly every officer who has met unexpected death, injury or danger while attempting arrests has been taken unawares by the production of weapons from unexpected places. 'Billy' Halloran, one of the bravest men the Chicago police department ever knew, had thoroughly searched Mike Lynch, whom he had arrested on a serious charge. At least, he thought so. They had gone several blocks on the way to the station when Lynch drew a revolver and shot Halloran dead. It is believed by some that he had the weapon in his hat.

"Gun-fighting crooks carry their implements everywhere except in the receptacle provided by the tallors. Up their sleeves, under their trousers' belts, under their armpits, and even in their shoes and other places where a careless search will not re-"Nearly every officer who has met unex-

HINTS TO AMATEURS ON TAKING GOOD PICTURES.

Lessons in Photography-Mechanism

and Chemistry Not Enough-

Art Effects.

A photograph is not always a picture. The mere regard for the mechanism and chemistry of photography does not insure success in the art, for the results may be composition far from pleasing to the eye. For instance, a straight front view or the end view of a building is always disagreeable because there can be no perspective.

In photographing anything with height, breadth and depth all the proportions should appear. A view from one corner is preferable to any other, although the best effect is seldom obtained by placing the camera directly opposite a corner. The photograph should show, if possible, more of the front than of the end. Sometimes, where a street is very narrow, it is impos sible to find the ideal position for a camera, and in such cases the photographer is obliged to be content with the mearest possible approach to that point. The po-sition of the camera and its height with regard to the object to be photographed are of the utmost importance,

Level of the Eyes. With regard to height, the choicest po-

sition is the level of the eyes. When, however, the object to be delineated is so high that the only position of the camera from which the photograph can be taken at the height of the eyes is so far away that haif or nearly half the plate is lost in foreground, it may be preferable to make the exposure from a position nearly half as high as the object. By this means the distance necessary to include the whole figure may be reduced nearly half, and the size of the object in the photograph be nearly doubled. This is nearly always necessary with tall objects when a fixed focus camera without a rising front or a swing back is employed. If, however, no place except the ground is available for the camera, the picture will be greatly improved, although considerably reduced in size, by cutting away from two-thirds to three-fourths of the foreground before mounting the print In no case should the camera be above the center of the height of a building or tower. The picture improves the nearer the cam-era is brought to the height of the eyes,

Position of the Camera. Next to importance to the position of the

provided, of course, the whole of the struct-

camera with regard to perspective and

height is its relation to light and shadow. A picture in which everything seen is brightly lighted is rarely pleasing, and one in which the whole view is in shadow is even less attractive. Flatness in a picture is due to want of contrast; that is, to the absence of high lights in a shadow picture, or to that of shadows in one made from a position directly between the source of light and the object. In nearly all satisfactory photographs, including groups and portraits, there is a good blending of light and shade in considerable masses. A photograph mottled all over with shadows are graph mottled all over with shadows and flecks of light in nearly equal proportions is almost as objectionable as one that is light or shade flat. The more nearly the masses of shadow assume rough triangular forms the better the picture; and the larger the triangles, so one either of light or shadow does not exceed half to two-thirds of the area of the plate, the more pleas-ing the effect. This is limited, of course, to buildings and landscapes. In taking a building it is best to have the front lighted To know, to think, to choose wisely, to and the end in shadow. The perspective, of course, if the camera is placed as sug gested, makes each side a triangle more or less regular and complete, according to the

Light and Shade.

Light and shade in a picture are not wholly dependent upon sunshine and shadow. Dark objects serve the same purpose as shadows. A tree in foliage is always dark. A mass of foliage, therefore, is as good-often better-in balancing a landscape than an actual shady side to some scape than an actual shady side to some object; and a picture with a high, green hill or a mass of foliage sloping down from one corner to a point at or beyond the middle is always picturesque. Water and sky are nearly always very light, and when they furnish reversed triangles make the picture complete. On the beach a dark building, a pile of rocks or wreckage, or even a group of people near enough the camera almost to fill one end of the plate, greatly enhances the beauty of the picgreatly enhances the beauty of the picture. If a group of people is utilized for the purpose, care should be exercised to have them in dark clothing. White attire defeats the principal purpose of utilizing a group in such a case

group in such a case. Every rule has some exceptions, and the rules of photography have theirs, but in a series of brief hints like these it is best to state the rule only. Two exceptions to the rule regarding the height of the camera ought, however, to be made. The best view of a crowd can be secured from a position overlooking it. A portrait should not be made with the camera very much below the chin of the subject. The level of the mid-

dle of the body greatly exaggerates the height of a person.

PATENT FOODS. They Are Delusions and Snares, What-

ever Their Pretentions.

In a lecture delivered before the Southwest London Medical Society, Dr. Robert Hutchison has been doing his best to smash some popular idols. He asks at the outset what is the necessity for patent foods at all, and, although he admits that there are certain scientific conditions which might justify their existence, he proceeds roundly to declare that "not one of them is worth the money asked for it." In one much-used food there are six units of energy for shilling, in another nine, and in another sixteen and a half, while in a shilling's

of milk, 3,440, and of sugar nearly 5,000. Even in the matter of compactness, says Dr. Hutchinson, artificial foods, as given to the patient, do not compare favorably with many natural foods. For example, if it is many natural roods. For example, if it is a question of giving sugar, a pound of honey, at 9d., is a better source of sugar than a pound of malt extract at 3s. Again, take cod liver oil emulsions, as a means of administering fat. "In cream you get a more valuable substance, because ordinary cream contains more than 50 per cent of fat, and butter fat is as easily digested and absorbed as the fat of cod liver oil, besides

worth of meat there are 511, of eggs, 1,065

being much more palatable and consider ably cheaper." There are emulsions of lard, but they are no richer in fat than butter, which contains 80 per cent. Again, there are other foods, combining fat and carbohydrates, or sugar, which cost 8d. or 9d. for two ounces, but chocolate contains more of both, and common Everton coffee consists of equal quantities of fat and carbohydrate without water. So the doctor goes on, saying grievous things of many products we look on with great respect, but he observes for the comfort of the manufacturers that human nature is the same as in the days when Naaman, the leper, refused to bathe in Jordan, considering the cure too simple, "If you tell a man to drink milk or to take any ordinary food he will probably pay no heed to your advice, but if you tell him to take so-and-so's patent food, which he has some trouble to get, and for which he has to pay a good deal, then he will diligently take large quantities of it, and boast that he is doing so." At the same time, there is no doubt that in the vastly complex chem-ico-physiological problems of diet there is a place for patent foeds, and, as the doctor